that was on a document referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale) the other day. Congress ordered the printing of the decision of the Supreme Court in a certain case, and, under the strict terms of the contract, the printing of that document, far more than was in contemplation by the parties who framed that contract. I am further informed that, though he was your apply paid by the ther informed that, though he was very amply paid by the terms allowed him with his own assent by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, yet that he did rethe Senate and the Clerk of the House, yet that he did re-linquish at least two-thirds of the money to which he was entitled under the contract. I submit the memorial, and move that it be referred to the Committee on Public Printing. Mr. BORLAND. I should be glad if this memorial could

Mr. BORLAND. I should be glad if this memorial could have another direction. I will state that the Committee on Printing have already reported as fully as they could report upon this subject some weeks ago. I do not think that the committee could ascertain any thing new in reference to it, or make a report essentially different from the one already

Mr. FOOTE. Will my friend allow me to suggest that the motion just made arose from the high respect entertained for the Committee on Printing, and deference to the profound knowledge which they are known to possess in relation to all matters connected with this subject. I believe that the facts presented in this memorial will, upon proper scrutiny, lead to the recommendation of some measure to the Senate. But I take it for granted, from conversations I have held with the Senator from Arkansas, as well as from his present declaration, that the committee are reluctant to enter on a new investigation of the same subject. Whilst I would greatly prefer, and the memorialist evidently desires it, that the whole matter should remain in the hands of the committee, yet, be-lieving, as I have reason to do, that the Senator from Arkan. lieving, as I have reason to do, that the Senator from Arkansas has deliberately declared what is his wish and judgment
on the matter, he, no doubt with authority to speak for the
rest of the committee also, and having looked into the subject
somewhat, and being perfectly convinced that the memorialist
has an equitable claim upon this body to be released in the
manner sought in this petition, I will, without meaning to be
understood as in the least degree intending any offence or disrespect to any member of the Committee on Printing, intera motion for the raising of a special committee to conduct nvestigation of this whole matter, and to make a full re-

port at the earliest possible period.

Mr. BORLAND. When I yielded the floor for the motion of the Senator from Mississippi, I was about to say, in justice to myself and the other members of the committee, that it is not for the purpose of avoiding any labor that might be imposed upon us, but for the reason which I have already stated, that we inus, but for the reason which I have already stated, that we have sure that the session: I myself, upon entering upon my duties as chairman of the committee, looked into this contract, and I was then satisfied of the facts stated in this memorial, that the contractors had undertaken to do the public printing upon terms that would be ruinous to them. I addressed a letter to terms that would be ruinous to them. I addressed a letter to the contractors, telling them that, in my opinion, the contract they had entered into was a ruinous one, and advising them to ask Congress to release them from their contract and permit them to abandon it. I urged it upon them in more letters than one, and also in conversation. I foresaw precisely what has taken place; for, although not a practical printer, I know enough about the printing business to foresee, what they as enough about the printing business to foresee, what they as printers must have known, would be the consequence of their contract. I think, therefore, that the memorialist comes

here without just cause.

Mr. FOOTE. Will my friend bear with me? I suppose Mr. FOOTE. Will my friend bear with me? I suppose it must be known to him—it certainly is to me—that it has been the standing desire of the person most interested in this matter, for a long time, to get rid of this contract. It has been alluded to in this body, gravely stated, freely declared, and emphatically insisted on, that this contract is a losing one, and that, therefore, it was the duty of the Senate to release him from it; but opposition was made to it by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. W. him from it; but opposition was made to it by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. WALKER) and others. I feel authorized to say that four months ago the desire embodied in this petition was entertained, but it must be remembered that ft was not in the power of the memorialist to rescine the contract. All he could do was to apply to the Senate in lieve, that there are grounds for his release from this contract, which, though not in the strictness of law, should weigh body, representing the twenty millions of people who consti-tute this nation, under all the circumstances of the case, it would not only be a case of great personal grievance, but of gross unkindness and shameful illiberality, if we held the memorialist responsible according to the rigid construction of Mr. BORLAND. There is no difference of opinion be-

tween the Senator from Mississippi and myself, as to the main facts of the case. The facts set forth in the memorial have been before the Senate for a month past, and the committee, in reporting, recommended substantially what the memorialist now seeks—and if they were to investigate the matter from now to the end of the session, they could come to no other conclusion—that the contract should be abrogated, and new arrangements made. The memorialist seeks nothing more, and it was therefore unnecessary, I think, that he should come before the Senate. For this reason, too, I am unwilling that the memorial should be referred to the Committee on Printing, as they must make the same report. If, however, the suggestion of the Senator from Mississippi be approved of, let it be referred to a special committee for another investigation; but it is exceedingly desirable that the matter should be speedily disposed of, to promote the public interests, and release these unfortunate individuals from the contract which, if executed according to its terms, must prove ruinous to them.

Mr. HALE. I think this is a matter which demands the

on of the Senate, but I think there is a view of it which has escaped notice. The Chairman of the Committee on Printing says, and I suppose says truly, that this printing was taken at such ruinously low prices that he knew it could not be executed. Well, sir, the Senator from Virginia who presented this petition says that the real contractor is Mr. Thomas Ritchie. I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Thomas Ritchie, but it seems that, for some pur pose or other, he took this contract at ruinously low prices. Now, if Mr. Ritchie was an ardent ambitious young printer, just setting out in life, and being desirous of the celat of being chosen printer to Congress, undertook its work at being chosen printer to Congress, undertook its work at prices a little too low, let us by all means relieve him. But f, on the other hand, it turns out that this Thomas Ritchie is an old gentleman, long engaged in printing, understanding as well as any man in the United States what printing is worth, and understanding perfectly the nature of his contract, and what he was about when he made it, he must have had some object in putting it at such ruinously low prices, at which it could not possibly be executed.—

Mr. FOOTE. Will the honorable Senator allow me to

appeal to him, as a generous-minded man, whether, upon such a proposition as this, simply for the raising of a com tee of investigation, he conceives it right, manly, or proper to attempt to awaken prejudice in advance of the scrutiny of the committee? Is it not better, more dignified, more Senatorial, more liberal and fair, under all the circumstances of the case, to allow this committee to be raised for the purpose of investigating the whole matter, and then, when the subject is before us in a proper form, he can discuss it. Mr. HALE. If this is a young man, who has been inad-

vertently taken in, I am not exciting prejudice sgainst him, but, on the contrary, I am appealing to the sympathies of the Senate in his behalf. The Senator misunderstood the tenor of my remarks. I was going on to say, that if it be the fact that this was such an old stager that he knew all about printing, and took the contract at ruinously low prices, such as the nator from Arkansas knew enough about printing to know senator from Arkansas knew enough about printing to know to be too low, then there must have been some purpose. Well, I am not a practical printer, but I have been told by a practical printer that the object of the ruinously low prices was perfectly understood amongst the printers of Washington, and that it was a matter of common talk among them that this contract system of Congress would be broken down, and that this was the mode by which it was to be done.

Mr. FOOTE. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator rise to point of order ?

Mr. FOOTE. I rise simply to protest against this attempt

to drag in mere vague hearsay statements upon a matter of this kind. I appeal to the Senator again whether he considers it to be entirely Senatorial?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair supposed the Se-

nator from Mississippi rose to a point of order.

Mr. HALE. Well, I will drop that point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of opinion that e merits of this subject are not now under consideration.

Mr. HALE. I am merely suggesting some of the reasons Mr. HALE. I am merely suggesting some of the reasons why I think this investigation ought to be made. I have been told, and I believe it is not a mere vague rumor, but that it will appear upon inspection to be true, that under this contract as it has been executed, the documents printed and laid upon our tables are printed upon paper costing over a dollar more than the paper costs upon which the documents are printed which are folded up and sent off to our constituents. I believe it is not in order to refer to the proceedings at the other code. it is not in order to refer to the proceedings at the other end of the Capitel, but I have been told that this is not a mere vague rumor, but that it has come out under oath before a committee of another body now in session in this District. Paper costing four dollars per ream is used for the printing of uments to be laid on our desks, but paper costing twenty-

five per cent. less—
Mr. RUSK. I call the Senator to order. The question before the Senate is the raising of a committee. He is now giving testimony, and is giving no reasons that I can hear why this matter should or should not be referred to a com-

mittee.

Mr. HALE. Yes, sir, I was suggesting it as a reason why the inquiry should be made, in order that we may know whether this fraud has been practised upon us.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the moMs. HALE. No, sir, I want the decision of the Chair

that the Senator was out of order in referring to what took place in another body not referred to in the petition. The simple question before the Senate is, whether the petition shall be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. FOOTE. When I suggested my motion before, I forgot the the Senator from Virginia had not withdrawn his

on the point of order first,

The VICE PRESIDENT. "The Chair is of opini

forget the the Senator from Virginia had not withdrawn his original motion, and therefore that it was not in order. I understand, however, that he is willing to withdraw it now.

Mr. MASON. At the suggestion of the Senator from Mississippi, and at the desire, as I understand, of the Senator from Arkansas, I will withdraw my motion to refer the petition to the Committee on Printing, and accede to the motion to refer it to a select committee. I do not mean to reply to the irrelevant matter introduced into the discussion by the Senator from New Hampshire. He has chosen to drag these matters into debate, giving testimony as suggested by the Senator from Texas, (Mr. Rusk,) for purposes best known to himself. Now with regard to this committee. Although to himself. Now with regard to this committee. Although I am decidedly of opinion that if it shall appear that these I am decidedly of opinion that if it shall appear that these parties have, from some cause or other, undertaken the execution of this work upon terms absolutely ruinous, that they ought to be relieved, and I think any committee of this body would so determine. Yet the great desideratum is to have action upon this matter, so that the public interests may be subserved by having this work executed, and it is for this reason principally that I acquiesce in the suggestion of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. HALE. I think the matter had better go to the Senate committee, and therefore I renew the motion to refer the

nate committee, and therefore I renew the motion to refer the

petition to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BADGER. I desire to suggest whether, after what has been said by the Senator from Arkansas, (Mr. Bon-LAND,) the Committee on the Judiciary would not be the appropriate reference of this memorial? It seems to involve a question of law as to the propriety of discharging these question of law as to the propriety of discharging thes parties from their contract.
The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion is not now

Mr. HALE. I will accept it as a modification of my mo

tion. So that it is in order.

Mr. BUTLER. I cannot see the necessity of referring i to the Committee on the Judiciary, or that it involves any doubtful question of law. These parties cannot claim to be released from their contract on any legal grounds; it is only as a matter of favor, on which the Senate is as competent to decide as the committee. Besides, if the Senator from North Carolina knew how occupied I am with the judiciary of this District he would not involve me further. District he would not involve me further.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I renew the motion to refer the

petition to the Committee on Printing, and I will assign the The VICE PRESIDENT. That motion is not now

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Have I not a right to move to re fer it to the Printing Committee now?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question before the Se

nate is to refer the petition to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BUTLER. I hope it will not be done. The motion was then put and lost.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I now renew the motion to refer it to the Committee on Printing, for this reason. That committee is familiar with the duties assigned to them, and with the whole subject, from the commencement of the session. In this contract is to be abrogated and annulled, it will be their duty to submit something in place of it, and from their fami-liarity with the subject I believe they can do it much better than any other committee. I hope, therefore, it will be re-

ferred to that committee.

Mr. BORLAND. I wish to say one word. In case thi motion should be lost, as I hope it will, and the matter refer-red to a select committee, I beg leave to submit one statement for the information of that select committee, if it should be raised. It is this: Among the reasons assigned to the Committee on Printing for the delay in the public printing was the want of payment by Congress for the work ordered. Under the terms of the contract the printing was to be paid for some proper form, and but for the interruption of other and more important business, as one decidedly friendly to the memorialist, I should long since have pressed this matter on the attention of the Senate. I believe now, and I shall ever befunds in hand prior to the passage of the deficiencies bill, there were no means to pay them, and they did not bring for-ward their bill. Well, I consider that a good ground of complaint, and a material obstacle in the way of the execution of their work. We did not comply with our part of the con-tract by paying them for the work as it was done, and of course there was the less obligation on their part to execute their part of the contract. I considered that a good excuse. But the delay now continues. Although the deficiencies bil has been passed two or three weeks, not a bill can I ge brought forward, although the want of payment was said be one of the great obstacles in the way of the execution of the work. This is a circumstance which I feel it proper to state, and to say, that, so far as that very material ob concerned, the contractor himself refuses to remove it, although the money has been lying in the hands of the Secre The question was then taken on the motion to refer the

nemorial to the Committee on Printing, and it was agreed to.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC ACTS Passed at the First Session Thirty-first Congress.

Public-No. 6. AN ACT authorizing the negotiation of treaties with the In dian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, for the extinguish-ment of their claims to lands lying west of the Cascade mountains, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be authorized to appoint one or more commissioners to negotiate treaties with the several Indian tribes in he Territory of Oregon, for the extinguishment of their claim to lands lying west of the Cascade mountains; and, if found expedient and practicable, for their removal east of said mountains, also, for obtaining their assent and submission to the existing laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes in the other Territories of the United States, so far as they may be applicable to the tribes in the said Territory of Oregon; the compensation to such commissioner or commissioners not to exceed the rate heretofore allowed for similar

services. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Oregon, who shall receive an annual salary of twen-ty-five hundred dollars, and whose duty it shall be to exercise a general superintendence over all the Indian tribes in Oregon, and to exercise and perform all the powers and duties assign-

sed by law to other Superintendents of Indian Affairs.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon, approved the 11th August, 1848, as requires the Governor of said Territory to perform the duties of Superintendent, of In-dian Affairs, and authorizes him to receive a salary therefor, addition to the salary allowed for his services as Governor, be repealed; and that the Governor of said Territory shall hereafter receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President

authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one or more Indian agents, not exceeding three, as he shall deem expedient, each of whom shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, give bond as now re-quired by law, and perform all the duties of agent to such tribe or tribes of Indians in the Territory of Oregon as shall be assigned to him by the Superintendent to be appointed the provisions of this act, under the direction of the Provisions of the Provisio

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the law regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, or such provisions of the same as may be applied cable, be extended over the Indian tribes in the Territory

Oregon.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twen ty five thousand dollars be appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

HOWELL COBB. Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MILLARD FILLMORE, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, June 5, 1850. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

[Public-No. 7.]

AN AGT to continue in force an act therein mentioned, re lating to the port of Baltimore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia, and which, by subsequent acts, has been revived and con-tinued in force until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, be and the same, so far as it relates to th act of the State of Maryland, is hereby revived and continued in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the demand of a duty on tonnage on ves sels propelled by steam, employed in the transportation passengers. [Approved, June 5, 1850.

O. H. PARTRIDGE, M. D. No. 195 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Office hours: 9 A. M., 1 P. M., and 7 P. M.

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1850.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

We have the official vote on the question of callng a Convention in VIRGINIA for the purpose of revising the Constitution of that State. It will be seen that the majority in favor of the measure is very large, 25,882. The election for delegates will take place on Thursday, the 22d of August; and the Convention will meet in Richmond on Monday, the 14th of October :

No Convention Bath, Frederick, Clarke, Logan, Orange, Pulaski, Taze-

SUPPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

well, Wyoming, and Doddridge, not heard from and not in-

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Philadelphia took place in that city on Monday night last, "for the purpose of testifying their approbation of the policy and acts of the National and State Executives." We compile from the North American as full an account of the affair as we can find room for :

"It was a meeting the purpose of which appealed to every Whig sympathy, and the response was s enthusiastic as the most sanguine could have anticipated. The assemblage filled the vast saloon and if the spectacle of so large a mass of the community was in itself pleasant, it was more so in the evidences of fealty to Whig principles, and thorough adherence to the great Whig leaders, which was frequently and unrestrainedly given. The meeting was a glorious one for the Whigs of Philadelphia; proud evidence of her feeling, and a manifestation most honorable to those in whose honor and support it was convened. It was a heart-stirring and convincing testimony that the Whigs of Philadelphia are as one man in their political faith, and that they have an unfaltering reliance on the ability and purity of President Taylor and Governor Johnston.

"The Hall was handsomely decorated with flags, and a band was placed on the upper platform. It played frequently during the evening, and received everal additions from the bands of the delegations rom the various districts, which came in after the meeting was organized.'

The eloquent patriot and accomplished gentleman, the Hon. Jos. R. INGERSOLL, presided, assisted by seven Vice-Presidents, representing the four contiguous Congressional districts, and eight secre-

"Mr. Ingersoll, on taking his seat as chairman, saluted the assemblage as Whigs—as Whigs met to discuss important matters. A Whig meeting was always of importance, and more especially now. when men are driven by sectional interests almost to a phrenzy of political feeling. We have now, as Whigs, the same sentiments to guide us as our fathers had; we have a noble leader in Governor Johnston, and we cherish in our heart of hearts the good and gallant General Taylor. Disunion and division had been imputed to the Whigs; but while they held fast and true to these gallant leaders could there be disunion? There never was greater cause for the Whigs to triumph in their union than at

A series of strong resolutions, in accordance with the above sentiments and in support of the protective policy, were adopted by acclamation.

There is ordinarily no official annunciation of Resignations of Officers of Government, either on the Civil List or in the Army and the Navy. Some plan should be devised, we think, for such publible public learn any thing by this experience? Will they hesitate again to ple "have a hand in it." cation; being nearly as interesting to the country as appointments, and always leading to promotions or new appointments.

Two recent resignations have been announced in the newspapers, and we understand have actually taken place, viz :

By Commodore Robert F. Stockton, of his Commission of Post Captain in the Navy. By JOHN BUBIER, of his Commission of Com-

mander in the Navv.

CUBANS DISBANDED .- A large body of young men, who had organized at New Orleans, for the Cuban invasion, disbanded on the 28th ultimo, en hearing of the flight of Lopez.

LATER FROM TAMPA BAY.—By the arrival at New Orleans (on the 29th ultimo) of the United States schooner Col. Cross, Captain Knox, from Tampa Bay, we learn that the Indians were coming in at Charlotte Harbor in so friendly a manner as to induce the belief that they would speedily remove from Florida. Gen. Twiggs was at Fort Brooke, and fast recovering the use of his arm. The U. S. steamer Planter left Tampa for Charlotte Harbor on the 22d. Captain CASEY, U. S. army, had previously gone to that point in the U. S. steamer Col. Clay .- True Delta.

THE PRESIDENCY OF MEXICO. La Cronica, the Spanish newspaper at New York, has the following in reference to the approach-

ing election of President in Mexico: "We understand that Senor DE LA Rosa, the Minister of Mexico at Washington, declines being a candidate for the Preidency of that Republic, through considerations which will hortly be made known to his country by means of the press, and that, in the exposition which he proposes to address to his fellow-citizens, he will speak fully of the great reforms which, in his view, ought to be made in the administration of the affairs of Mexico. It appears that he will also propose to the ' Moderate Republican" party, to which he belongs, three inlividuals, who, in his opinion, are most worthy to be presented as candidates in the next constitutional election of Presient of the Republic."

Lieut. John HARDING MARSHALL, of the U. S. Navy. died at the Naval Hospital, at Norfolk, on Saturday last. He was a native of Louisiana, from which State he was appointed to the navy thirty years ago. He was nearly at the head of the list of Lieutenants at the time of his death.

The United States steamer Vixen arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday morning, four days from Port au Prince. Mr. GREEN, Charge from our Government to the Republi of St. Domingo, and Lieut. James S. Ridgely, U. S. Navy, came passengers in the Vixen. She brings no news, and was to sail yesterday afternoon for this city.

The undersigned hereby acknowledge to have received their mail-bag from the Post Office of this city, on Tuesday last, three Letters, each addressed to them, and each letter containing one note of the Patriotic Bank for five dollarsin all fifteen dollars. There being no writing within the letters, except the figure of a Cross in each, this notice is published for the information of the sender, and to enable him to direct us what disposition to make of the money so enclosed. In the same manner, but several months ago, two en-

osures of one Bank note of one dollar each, addressed in the same way, and in the same handwriting, were received from the Post Office, and have been ever since lying in the desk of the Office of the National Intelligencer, awaiting an explanation of the mystery ; which we shall be glad to receive. passenger in the cabin, was equal to that below. GALES & SEATON.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6, 1850.

WHIG NOMINATION IN MARYLAND.

The Whig State Convention of Maryland, in session at Frederick, yesterday morning nominated WM. B. CLARKE, of Washington county, as the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland, to be voted for at the ensuing Fall election. The nomination was made on the first ballot after the reassembling of the Convention. Two ballots were had on the preceding day, making three ballots in all, as follows :

William B. Clarke 46

Our Telegraph despatch states that the nomina-tion was hailed with repeated cheers, and a resolution declaring Mr. CLARKE the Whig candidate for Governor was passed with acclamation. Mr. C. is the present State Senator from Washington county, and is a sound, reliable, never-deviating Whig. He received the votes of delegates from all parts of the State, and is recommended to the people of Maryland as a man of high character, an enterprising citizen, and estimable in all the relations of life. Let the Whigs now set themselves to work to elect him, as they can do, and as they will, if they are just to themselves.

Further intelligence from Cuba is awaited with no little anxiety. From the last advices received, and which are deemed of a reliable character, it appears that four of the five prisoners taken at Cardenas had been shot; that two vessels, sailing under the

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

American flag, and having on board one hundred and five men, had been captured by a Spanish na-val force at the island of Contey, which is situated on the northeast coast of Yucatan, and belongs to Mexico; that a portion of these men had been conveyed to Havana, and that the others were daily expected; and that an interview with those who had been taken to Havana had been asked for by the commanding officer of our naval force there, and been refused by the Captain General.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the course of proeeding of the Spanish authorities at Havana, in reference to such of the citizens of the United States connected with the late expedition as may fall into their hands, may be marked by prudence and moderation; and that all of the rights and privileges which may be claimed for the prisoners, either upon the principles of international law, or under existing treaty stipulations, may be scrupulously respected. Any excesses on the part of the Spanish authorities in this respect-any punishment inflicted by them on any American citizen which they had not a clear and incontestable right to inflict. may lead to the most serious consequences. While the President has, on this occasion, been prompt and faithful in the discharge of all our neutral obligations, his character affords the amplest guaranty that he will be sure to do all that he may rightfully do for the protection of such of our misguided citizens as may be in a condition to require it at his hands, and that he will not look with indifference upon any violation of their rights by the Cuban au-

thorities .- Republic of yesterday. THE CUBA EXPEDITION IN NEW YORK .- We all emember the very remarkable flourish which was made in New York by those papers which favored the descent upon Cuba, and which pretended to be in the secrets of the leaders of the expedition. We all remember the positiveness with which they made their assertions, and the mysterious hints which they gave of what they kept back. Now we wish the gullible public, always ready to listen credulously to pretension, however shameless, to note this fact. The editors of these accredited organs of the Cuban expedition have been summoned before the grand jury, and have testified, under oath, that they knew nothing whatever about it. All of them together do not know enough to throw wards organizing an expedition against a foreign

e papers which have so grossly and purposely deceived them? Not a bit of it. The same papers, and, if necessary, on the same subject, might practise the game over again, and find ready believers, not only in all that they say, but in their superior intelligence, their "exclusive" means of information, and their "unrivalled enterprise."

The Ohio Constitutional Convention has decided in favor of biennial sessions, of making the Senatorial, like that of the Representative term, two instead of four years, and of placing the eligibility of Senators and Representatives, as regards age, upon the same footing—the age of twenty-five being adopted.

PROGRESS OF THE CANAL.

The Cumberland Civilian of Friday says: " On Monday next it is understood the water will be let eight miles-the length of the first level, combank. In a short time the experiment will be continued further down the line until the water communication becomes continuous to dam No. 6. This is, indeed, an earnest of speedy completion We have also been informed, since the above was written, that on to-morrow (Saturday) the water will be let in on the levels near locks 69, 70, 71. in the neighborhood of Oldtown,"

The water has been let off the lower part of the Canal, for the purpose of repairs, which will probably occupy some five or six weeks. When it is again opened we hope that the trade will extend as

far as Cumberland. The Civilian also says that, in anticipation of the completion of the Canal, there is an unusual activity among the Mining Companies of the Cumberland Coal field. All the companies are preparing to do large business, and many which heretofore have had but limited facilities for transportation to market, are making extensive arrangements for the opening of the regular coal trade.

Commodore Cooper, of the United States Navy. died on Saturday morning, at his residence in Brooklyn, at the age of about fifty-seven years.

The Alexandria Gazette says there is no lack of convenience for travelling to and from Washington. The steamboats now make twenty-one trips, to and fro, daily. Besides this, Latham's omnibuses run four times daily. In addition to which the regular lines of stages from Winchester and Warreton run three times a week, and a daily line will shortly

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER ST. LOUIS .- We have already had telegraphic information of the accident to the steamer St. Louis, by the collapsing of her flues. The St. Louis Republican of May 30 supplies the full particulars. The accident occurred on Tuesday night, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. The boat had been into quarantine, and although having on board between 125 and 130 deck passengers, but six were required to remain in quarantine. 120 deck passengers on board, she proceeded down the stream to the southern end of the island, with a view of taking the main channel up to the city. While rounding the island, the extreme starboard boiler collapsed the flue, fore and aft, dealing death and injury in both directions. Some thirty persons, who were uninjured by the steam, jumped into the river, of whom it is ascertained nine were drowned; the remainder saved themselves by swimming to shore and to the boat. Upon the decks seven were killed and forty-eight scalded.

The explosion occurred when those upon deck were assem bled in parties, congratulating each other upon what they deemed a favorable escape from quarantine. The confusion in the cabin, although the explosion caused no injury to any The boat drifted to within a few feet of the Illinois shore, when the anchor was cast.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate ROBERT BIRCHETT, to be Postmaster at Lynchburg, Virginia.

ISAAC HENDERSHOTT, to be Postmaster at Springfield, Ohio. ROBERT P. LETCHER, of Kentucky, to be Envoy

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Mexican Republic. ORLANDO BROWN to be Commissioner of Indian

JAMES McDowell, of Ohio, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Dundee, in Scotland. ROBERT BIRCHETT, to be deputy postmaster at Petersburg Dinwiddie county, State of Virginia.

MICHIGAN COPPER BLOCK FOR THE WASH

The Legislature of Michigan, at its last session, authorized Gov. BARRY to procure and transmit to Washington a block of native copper from Lake Superior, to be placed in the Washington National Monument. Hon, ANDREW HARVIE has been commissioned by the Governor to make the selection, and to prepare and forward the block from the mines. Mr. Harvie went up as far as Saut Ste. Marie for the purpose of making a selection from the masses of copper now out at the Cliff Mine, which company have very generously given, for this purpose, as large a mass of the pure metal as the agent on the part of the State may please to choose; but, on account of not being able to proceed at once to Eagle River, from the lateness of the opening of navigation on Lake Superior this spring, Mr. H. returned to Detroit, and we understand will make the selection by writing.

The expose surface of the copper block is to be three by one and a half feet, and of indefinite thickness, bearing this beautiful and appropriate inscription, set in letters of native silver :

MICHIGAN:

AN EMBLEM OF HER TRUST IN THE UNION. MICHIGAN will have the honor of placing in this, our Nation's noblest Monument, the most valuable contribution, bearing an inscription emblematical of the strength of her firm, undecaying trust in the Union. We are copper-fastened to the Union, and as in this mighty structure, now being erected to testify a nation's veneration for the memory of her noblest son, the Copper Block will be the last to crumble into dust. so may the faith and trust of our State in the Union be undying and the last to fail in the hour of trial.

Lake Superior Journal.

If the speeches and conduct of the Representatives were true indices of the people's will and pleasure, then would revolution and dissolution have taken place long since; but, most fortunately, in this instance, while Congress is agitated and distracted, the people are cool and collected; confident of the continued enjoyment of the blessings of Constitutional Union, and only annoyed and grieved, but not at all alarmed, at the sectional political thunder gusts prevailing at Washington.

There is more aggregate contentment, comfort, and prosperity throughout the country than at any former period. Trade and traffic are brisk, the farmer is rejoiced at the prospect of an abundant harvest—the laborer can find plenty of work at remunerative wages-internal improvements and commercial enterprises are engaged in with unusual energy and confidence—our public credit, at home and abroad, is largely above par-travel for pleasure and business was never so large-indeed every body, every where, and in all respects, is manifestly cheerful, contented, and happy-neither fearing nor dreaming of a dissolution of the Union, or an attempt at secession by any of its members. It is only at Washington, and among the People's Representatives, that excitement and passion, and agitation, and gloomy forebodings prevail. There are no public gatherings, conventions, or panic All of them together do not know enough to throw upon a single individual probable suspicion of having violated the law which forbids the first step toing violated the law which forbids the first step towards organizing an expedition against a foreign.

The people made the Government, the people sustain the Government, and the Government can neither be dissolved nor destroyed without the peo-

these, and was not "alarmed." Self-composed, and trustful of the good sense and fidelity of the People, whose Chief Magistrate he is, he has an no detriment .- Cincinnati Gazette.

The mortal remains of JAMES K. POLK, late President of the United States, were on the 22d ultimo removed from their temporary resting place in the cemetery, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies of public solemnity and respect, and deposited in the private vault prepared for them in the beautiful lawn in front of the family residence in the city of Nashville.

Col. FREMONT .- We understand that the Geographical Society of London have voted a gold medal to Col. FREMONT, for having made, during the past year, the most valuable discoveries in into the Canal for the distance of some seven or geography of any known person. It is usual, we understand, for this society to give a medal every mencing at this place—with the view of trying the year to the person having made the most valuable discovery in geographical science.

[New York Courier. FRANCE.—The critical condition of affairs in France is thus described in a recent letter from Paris, written by ROBERT WALSH, Esq., to the New

York Journal of Commerce:

"At present, as lively a sense of insecurity-as general an apprehension of a sanguinary struggle—and as much hostile preparation on the side of the Democratic parties and on that of the Government, are to be remarked as at any period within the twenty years past. The bill about to be reported for altering and curtailing the law of universal suffrage, is the occasion for this extreme turmoil and danger; but the real causes are deeper and broader, and must speedily have induced the same state of things. No party is content with the constitution."

FRANCE AND BUENOS ATRES .- We learn from the Advertiser that Capt. Smith, cf barque Roman, at this port yes-terday from Buenos Ayres, when nearly up with Cape St. Augustine, met a large French squadron, steering for the River of Plate.—Boston Journal.

An intelligent personal friend, who resided in Montevideo as a merchant for many years, and is about to publish a history of the River Plate-a country about which information is greatly neededconfirms to us, in writing from abroad, the probability of further difficulties in that region. He says, in substance, that Rosas is setting the interior in a ferment, and may possibly involve himself in a war with Brazil. It is by no means improbable that further troubles are brewing.
[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

WILLIAM T. MORRISON has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner in Pennsylvania. The nomination was made on the twenty-sixth ballot.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERT .- The Dorchester and Milton Bank, at Dorchester, (Mass.) was entered on Saturday night, and robbed of about thirty-two thousand dollars, viz : twenty-nine thousand dollars in bills of that bank ; one thousand in bills, the isssue of various other banks; and about two thousand in specie. The banking room is up stairs, and the outer door, on which were five locks, was opened by the application of false keys. The door of the bank room and the outer door of the safe were also opened by means of duplicate keys; but the lock on the inner iron door of the safe was opened by the use of gunpowder. The lock was blown ha," with the usual accompaniment, responded the attorney, ha," with the usual accompaniment, responded the attorney, continuing his argument. By this time the patience of the The robbers then locked all the outer doors, leaving the external appearance of things just as they found them. The directors of the bank offer a reward of two thousand dollars the court of errors." "Must, ha; if this ain't of the restoration of their funds." -- Chicago paper.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION AND THE NEW OR-

Down to the 28th of May, the New Orleans Delta, the organ in the South, par excellence; of the "Patriots," and a ery efficient and energetic one, too, persisted, against all appearances and all probabilities, in believing that the expedition would be crowned with immediate and glorious success; but on that day it had to confess, to its "profound astonishment," that the "entire reverse of all" it had predicted and believed, had taken place; that is, though it does not say so, in totidem verbis, the whole affair was a miserable tailure. It will know better, perhaps, in future, than to repose such unlimited confidence in a man (Lopez) who has been all his life-not a short one either-battling on the side of tyrants and tyranny.

The Delta expresses its disappointment in the following anguage :

"It is our most painful duty, and to our own profound astonishment, to record to-day intelligence of the Cuban Expedition, of a character the entire reverse of all that we had been led to infer from the first telegraphic despatch which we received yesterday from Savannah, and which, with the remarks then naturally elicited by it, were publised in our evening edi-

"There are several mysteries, which we must wait for time and our letters to solve. The first is the strange incon-sistency between this intelligence (which, of course, cannot sistency between this intelligence (which, of course, cannot be doubted) and our despatch, first recoived from Mr. Yznaga, which we gave verbatim yesterday afternoon. Probably there is some mistake in the telegraphic transmission.

"The second is the incomprehensible fact of the troops of the expedition having become so soon and so easily disheartened as to insist on being carried off by the Creole to Key West. We will not allow ourselves to form any judgment.

West. We will not allow ourselves to form any judgment, nor of course to intimate any opinion, until we hear me Without doubt the Delta has heard enough, and more

than enough, "about this point," before now. Whilst the Delta was giving utterance to its misgivings, its

neighbor, the True Delta, discoursed "about this point" as follows, setting its music to a very different key; it has no confidence in Lopez :

"We find ourselves almost alone in our views of this unparalleled invasion; but we are accustomed to isolation, and on this, as on many other questions, are willing to trust to
the 'sober second thought' of our citizens, even if we hazard
the sale of a few copies of our paper. We are, perhaps, behind the progressive spirit of the age. We are sometimes
admonished by 'fast' friends that a stiff and sturdy support of what is severely just rather than what is popular or ex-pedient, will not put money in our purse, nor make our 'pot boil brown.' There may be more worldly wisdom in our friends' advice than our dull perceptions fit us to discover; but we have sprung from the loins of a stiff-necked generation, and will not abandon truth, justice, and allegiance to our own-country, to yell at the heels of an alien traitor, were millions to be showered on the Republic as the result of his

"We confess it-we cannot conceal it-that shame mantle our cheeks, and humiliation bows our heads, when we think that one thousand American citizens—intelligent, warm-hearted, and dauntless—have followed the fortunes of a man more infamous than Arnold; for he, at least, had rendered to his native land glorious service before the day of his perfidy; whereas this Lopez deserted his brothers in Venezuela, that by lending himself to their betrayal and butchery, he might gratify his avarice, his lust, and his profligacy, at the expense his native land. "We may be blamed for this opinion; we know we shall

be remonstrated with for the freedom with which we speak of this renegade South American; but the lives of some very dear to us are jeoparded by him and his allies, and we do not hesitate to declare our belief that Lopez will betray them.

"We have much to say on this Cuba business; the popularity of the say is the last consideration with us; for while we will never forgive an outrage on our flag, or a violation of the soil of these States, we shall never forget we have rights to maintain as well as character and integrity to support. 'Our

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

country, always right."

CHARLESTON, JUNE 6-3 P. M.

The schooner Merchant has arrived here from Havana, oringing dates to the 30th ultimo. The United States steam frigate Saranac arrived at Ha-

vana on the 26th ultimo. She carried despatches from our Government to the Captain General of Cuba and to General CAMPBELL, Consul of the United States at Havana. The Saranac was immediately put under orders of the Governor of Cuba to assist in suppressing any armed expedition

from the United States, whose purpose was to invade and dis-

turb the peace of the Island. The ships Albany and Germantown, lying at the port of Havana, received information that a Spanish vessel of war was expected with part of the Cuban expeditionists on board. General TAYLOR has seen "darker days than These ships started in pursuit, and intercepted the Spanish vessel in shout four hours' sail from the Moro. They demanded the prisoners from the custody of the Spaniards, and were about effecting their release when the Saranac came up. After an undoubting confidence that the Union will receive interview between Captain TATNALL and Commander RAN-DOLPH, the Spaniards were allowed to take the prisoners into Havans, where they were placed in confinement on board a

> Spanish seventy-four. Five individuals, who were taken prisoners at Cardenas, eing part of the Lopez force, were shot at Matanzas on the 20th ultimo. Four of them were Scotch and Irish, and one an American, a boy, who stated that he joined the expedition under the impression that he was going to California.

The United States vessels Saranac, Albany, and Germantown were in the harbor of Havana when the schooner Merchant left.

THE LATE RIOT AT PANAMA, between the natives and the American emigrants, in which several persons on each side were killed, grew out of the arrest of a colored boy, named Ancelina Cardennas, on suspicion of having stolen from the printing office of the Panama *Echo* a trunk containing several hundred dollars. He tacitly confessed the theft, and offered to show where it was concealed. While on the way to the place, in company with Mr. NEED and Mr. O. M. VINTON, he told some natives who were following that the Americans were taking him out to hang him. The natives at once fell upon the men, drove them off, and rescued the boy. The next day the facts were made known to the Governor, and the boy was again arrested. He again confessed the theft, and was taken to the printing office, where he was confined. A large party of natives soon commenced an attack upon the office, with stones, &c., and in the fracas, which lasted some New York, was stabbed with a knife and instantly killed. This occurrence, and the display of his bleeding bedy through the streets, excited renewed anger and sympathy. Major Con-wing, the American Consul, on hearing of the disturbance, repaired to the spot, and at great peril exerted himself zealously to allay the riot. On learning the death of Mr. SEMPLER, he went to the Governor and demanded the arrest and punishment of his murderer. The Governor promised to do all

n his power to bring him to justice.

Meantime, the crowd on both sides was increasing. The natives numbered nearly a thousand, and were very fierce. Maj. Commine addressed the multitude, as did also the Governor, both of them exhorting peace. Rumors of several deaths, however, renewed the excitement, and a great number of shots were fired at the natives outside the walls. It was said that six or eight were killed, but this was not accurately known. The funeral of Mr. Sempler was attended on Sunday by a large concourse of persons. Major Conwine on Sunday by a large concourse of persons. Major Corwing delivered a very eloquent and appropriate address, and tendered his thanks publicly to the Governor for the aid he had rendered in restoring order. The Governor made an appropriate reply. The body of Mr. John Evernor, of Cayuga county, New York, was found outside the walls the same day, horribly mutilated, and his pockets rifled. His funeral took place in the afternoon. On the first evening of the excitement, an armed force of forty men was organized by J. McD. Ross, of Mobile, which disbanded, however, upon the recommendation of the Governor. The boy has since been arrested and was in juil awaiting his trial. Oniet had been completely and was in jail awaiting his trial. Quiet had been completely restored. High credit is awarded to the Governor and to the French Consul, as well as our own, for the zeal and efficiency which they evinced in restoring order. The foreign Consulheld a meeting, and drew up a joint protest against the acts of violence, and a recommendation to the Governor to enrol a protective force, composed of the citizens of the several nations residing there. The papers also urge the necessity of having a United States man-of war at that port, for the protection of American interests —N. Y. Courier.

A COURT OF ERRORS .- A certain limb of the law, arguing a case in one of our Sucker courts, was informed by his honor that the case had already been decided by the court. "I know it," responded the attorney, with a peculiar nasal twang, for which he was then somewhat remarkable, "but I am going to prove to the court that the court is wrong. judge was getting exhausted, and he was rather inclined to the "rile," and in somewhat severe tone he said, "If you wish to persist in arguing this case, you must carry it up to "Must, ha; if this ain't a court of